

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line	Do, each additional line
Do, one week	Do, one week
Do, two weeks	Do, two weeks
Do, three weeks	Do, three weeks
Do, four weeks	Do, four weeks
Do, five weeks	Do, five weeks
Do, six weeks	Do, six weeks
Do, seven weeks	Do, seven weeks
Do, eight weeks	Do, eight weeks
Do, nine weeks	Do, nine weeks
Do, ten weeks	Do, ten weeks
Do, eleven weeks	Do, eleven weeks
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Do, fourteen weeks	Do, fourteen weeks
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Do, sixteen weeks	Do, sixteen weeks
Do, seventeen weeks	Do, seventeen weeks
Do, eighteen weeks	Do, eighteen weeks
Do, nineteen weeks	Do, nineteen weeks
Do, twenty weeks	Do, twenty weeks

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Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00.

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Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1857.

THE GROWTH OF NATIONS.—A terrible outcry has been raised against the enterprise of Walker in Nicaragua, and that notorious if not famous adventurer has been handed over to the general scorn by three-fourths of the virtue and intelligence of the country. But undoubtedly this decided portion of our current virtue and intelligence is a vast deal more scrupulous than thoughtful. It is abundantly squeamish but not particularly discerning. A moment's reflection may serve to show that both Walker and his enterprise have been stupidly misconceived.

We say nothing of Walker's motives in entering Nicaragua, except that they were not necessarily selfish, and may have been entirely disinterested; but, whatever his motives were or now are, he is manifestly no mere vulgar brigand, and his enterprise no ordinary scheme of lawless outrage and pillage. It is not an affair of pure individual aggrandizement. Its probable consequences lift it out of this category. It is something quite superior to even the most respectable type of filibusterism. It is, in fact, nothing less than one of those endless offshoots of the Caucasian stock, which, from the beginning of history, have formed the rudiments of nations. This may seem, at first glance, a little far-fetched; but a second and narrower glance will vindicate its justness.

The white race is indisputably the dominant race of the globe. Wherever it exists it is supreme, and wherever it goes it conquers. Its abode is the seat of dominion, and its path is the path of empire. Its abounding and invincible vitality subdues and assimilates the inferior races as readily as the individual does the fruits of the field. It is the central and controlling force of humanity. It kindles the aspirations, impels the progress, and shapes the destinies of mankind. Sovereign in all its relations, it is the germ and quickening principle of nations. It is, indeed, the indispensable condition of national growth. There can be no such thing as a nation without it. The aboriginal or quasi-aboriginal races are of themselves everywhere positively incapable of rising to the dignity of nationality. Beyond certain very contracted limits, they are as helpless as oysters or polyps. A nation can no more spring up spontaneously out of these inferior races than a tree can spring up spontaneously out of the earth. In either case a germinal principle is essential, and in the former it is supplied only by the white race.

That race, however, is always ready to supply national cuttings. It is prolific and exhaustless. In all quarters and ages of the world it has propagated nations, and everywhere by substantially the same process. It puts forth a band of hardy spirits, the shoot of its own vigorous stock, that, in any given locality, mingles with the native races, supplants or subdues them, and, in the course of time, by the sheer force of its imperishable vitality, grows into a nation. The process is hardly less marvellous than the result, but it is nevertheless incontrovertible. Both history and tradition attest its reality. In this manner the splendid nations of antiquity arose, as also the great nations of modern times. It is the invariable process of national growth. It is the law of public development. The idea of a nation's resulting from a voluntary contract between the members of a single inferior race is utterly fanciful. Such a phenomenon never existed, except in the brains of theorists. It is a moral impossibility. A nation is the result of the opposition and conflict of races. A superior and an inferior, or, which is the same thing, a conquering and a conquered race, are all but as necessary to its formation as the ego and non-ego of the metaphysicians are to an act of consciousness. They constitute the condition of its origin and growth.

In compliance with this law, we ourselves have grown into a nation, and we see it forcibly illustrated at the present moment by struggling communities on every hand—in India, in Southern Africa, in Australasia, in South America, in Mex-

ico, in the Islands of the Sea, and last though not least, in Central America. The enterprise of Walker is, in truth, but an offshoot of civilization, planted by a bold hand in one of the most beautiful and teeming regions of the earth. Those who sneer at it or condemn it as a naked scheme of plunder are condemning the law of human progress and sneering at the truths of history. They are too delicate by half. They would do well to put their fastidious spirits through a course of historic sprouts. Certainly, as compared with the incursions, invasions, inroads, irruptions, and immigrations of which the nations of the past and present have arisen, the enterprise of Walker is a very model of heroic philanthropy. If our dainty pseudo-conservatives can swallow the camels of history, we see no reason why they should strain at the gnat in Nicaragua. We beg them at all events to be easy, and not make themselves ridiculous by going into clonic spasms over the monsters of their own fancies. We implore them especially, before they expend any more virtuous indignation upon Walker, to be sure that they have not mistaken the throes of national purification for the convulsions of usurpation and violence.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MATTIE'S GRAVE.

Far away from the mother who smiled o'er her childhood, Where the shades of proud pine-trees are shed 'Mid the sweet, loving blossoms that mourn in the wild-wood, All alone rests the beautiful dead!

Many birds with wild wings, in the twilight and starlight, Come to sing o'er the place of her sleep; And the angels far off in the blue halls of midnight Watch above her when shadows grow deep.

Oh! 'tis sad for the young and the lovely to leave us And come not again through long years, Though the thought of their absence should haunt us and grieve us As we call them with wildness and tears.

But blest is the sleep that may bring no dark dreaming, And we wish for that clime where we dwell, Far away past the stars and the sunset's bright gleaming, When the spirit has murmured—farewell.

Oh! she'll rest on, aye though the world may seem lonely To all those once watched by her side; And one mourner's young spirit will long for her only As the sad wind sighs o'er his bride.

But ere long all the loved of her bosom may meet her In that Home where we part no more; And angels will smile as friends hasten to greet her 'Mid the light of a sorrowless shore!

NEWCASTLE, KY. S. M. B.

REV. DR. EVARTS'S LECTURE.—The inclemency of the weather last evening prevented as large an attendance at the lecture of Rev. Dr. Evarts, before the Young Men's Association, as under other circumstances would have been present. The lecture was a series of graphic views of French society and manners, Paris being considered as the exemplar of the nation. There was nothing tame or spiritless in the matter or manner of the Rev. Dr. E. Indeed, there never is in anything that he undertakes to do or say. He is always pungent, nervous, spirited, and scarce ever fails to prove instructive and interesting.

He took a much more favorable view of the gay mistress of the fashionable world, and the great empire of which it is the capital, than is customary, especially with gentlemen of his cloth. There was indeed a peculiar hopefulness characterizing the language and style of the lecturer, when he alluded to the prospects of France, and what Providence would doubtless accomplish through the instrumentality of that volatile, but powerful people.

Dr. Evarts spent much time while abroad in Paris, and were he so disposed, or did he possess the leisure, could interest our citizens in not merely one, but a dozen lectures upon the theme of last evening.

A WONDER IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We received some weeks since from the maker, Miss Margaret Jane Baird, of Nelson county, a very unexampled curiosity in the department of domestic manufactures. Through no lack of courtesy to the lady have we deferred noticing this wonder, but that we might be enabled to consult concerning it with all our lady friends, and the various sewing circles. Well, we have their verdict, and it is unanimous—in praise of the skill, ingenuity, patience, and genius of Miss Baird. With one set of knitting needles she has made at one and the same time three distinct stockings, which while they are made at once are detached. It is equivalent to a treble manufacture, and how the feat was accomplished is a profound mystery to us.

Now-a-days it is rare, such is the degeneracy of the times, to find a young lady who can knit at all, much less three stockings at once. We think Miss Baird deserves a premium as a model of female industry and skill.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee.—We have received through our Washington correspondence a very full and interesting abstract of the testimony before the investigating committee of the House of Representatives. It reached us in advance of any publication at the East, and in order to make room for a document of so much importance and such general interest, we have been forced to exclude a variety of news, local matters, &c.

The report presents a very dark picture of the corruption existing among functionaries high in authority at Washington, and develops the swindling manner in which much of the public legislation is transacted.

To-day the House acts upon the report. In justice to its own reputation it should purge itself of these corrupt members.

ADAMS EXPRESS.—MR. WM. N. MILLER.—We have of late been repeatedly placed under obligations by the agent of the Adams Express Company at Cairo, who is Mr. Wm. N. Miller, formerly of this city. The office at Cairo is one of vast importance to the business community, and we take no ordinary pleasure in testifying to the regularity, promptness, carefulness, and integrity with which its affairs are managed by the head of the establishment, Mr. M. He combines all the requisites for the post, and is as fast and safe a man as can be found in the service of the Adams company.

THE CABINET.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says it has the most unquestionable authority for stating that Mr. Bright has been tendered, and has accepted, the position of Secretary of the Interior Department under the new Administration.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was rising slowly last evening with 5 feet water on the falls. It rained nearly all the evening and the indications last night were that it would continue.

The river was swelling at Cincinnati yesterday and it was supposed that it would rise there at least 5 feet, which will make about 7 feet on the falls.

For New Orleans.—The fine steamer Moses McLellan, Capt. Catterlin, will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is an excellent boat and has good accommodations. We are indebted to Mr. Frank Smith for the usual favors.

We understand that Capt. Wilson has retired from the desk of the Northern, and that our gallant townsman, Mr. Nelson Shields will preside at it.

For Memphis.—The regular packet Northern, Capt. Smith, leaves for Memphis this evening. She has splendid accommodations. The Northern arrived last evening, and to her attentive clerk, Mr. Archer, we are indebted for Memphis papers of Saturday, and copies of the manifest and memorandum.

New Steamer.—The J. B. Ford, Capt. List's new boat, arrived from Wheeling last evening. She is a sternwheeler and is to run in this trade as a regular packet. She has great capacity for carrying freight and accommodations for a limited number of passengers. She leaves for Wheeling this evening.

Capt. Barrow's splendid new steamer Silverheels left for Cincinnati last evening where she will load for the Missouri river. Our Missouri river friends must look out for their laurels, as the knowing ones are confident that she can show her heels to any craft in that muddy stream.

The R. J. Ward.—This magnificent steamer telegraphed from Evansville yesterday that she would be at Portland at 4 o'clock this morning. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The fine steamer Wm. Dixon, Capt. Baugh, is up for the Tennessee river, and the W. A. Eaves for Green river.

The Diamond is hourly expected from Nashville.

The steamer Prairie Rose has been sold to parties in St. Louis for \$14,000.

The new steamer Meteor, which was built here for the Missouri river, will be down from Wheeling today, bound for St. Louis. She is an elegant boat. The Meteor is comparatively, light drawing only four feet three inches with about 350 tons.

The steamer S. P. Hibbard, from Pittsburg, for Cincinnati run into the bank a few miles below Wheeling in a fog on Saturday night, and knocked down both chimneys and tore of her pilot-house.

The following we take from the Memphis Bulletin of Sunday:

There was a considerable storm of wind and rain on the river night before last, but we have heard of no material damage sustained. The Pete Whetstone sunk a flatboat, some say a barge, containing a valuable cargo.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 9 P. M.

The Newcomb left at 8 o'clock, the Moses McLellan and the Northern are the only boats now at the wharf.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The Albany Statesman learns that the New York Central Railroad Company repudiate all demands arising from damages done to goods in transit or awaiting delivery in their warehouses in that city by the freshet. The amount of loss of this description is understood to be between \$100,000 and \$200,000. The owners have been notified of the condition of their property, and directions asked as to what disposition shall be made of it. No doubt the owners of property in this situation will look to the railroad company for damages, and since the company is prepared to resist such claims, we shall probably have the question of liability decided by the courts. The law holds the company liable for damages done to persons, and it is difficult to see why the principle will not apply to property.

ARREST OF AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday officers Phelps and Tiller arrested a man named Ed. Clarke, who is well known in our police annals. He had obtained a horse and buggy from Mr. Bryant, on Jefferson street, for the avowed purpose of going to the Sulphur Well. But he changed his course, and was found in the act of crossing the river, when arrested. Upon his person he had a variety of documents, and among them a forged check for \$55 on A. D. Hunt & Co.

OUR CUSTOM HOUSE.—This fine building is approaching completion and will be ready for the Post Office and the Surveyor of the Port by September next. Our Washington correspondent advises us of the appropriation of the additional sum of \$40,000 for its construction; also of \$10,000 to the Marine Hospital at Paducah.

THE HOG CROP.—The Cincinnati Price-Current publishes full returns of the yield of the hog crop in the West, and it shows a falling off on last year of 31 1/2 per cent. on the number and weight. The falling off in lard is much larger.

A fire occurred last night some two or three miles out in the country, due south of Third street, and was probably in the neighborhood of the fire hat occurred on Sunday night last.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—In Cincinnati on Monday, a Prussian named Michael Gold arose from his bed, stabbed his wife, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then cut his own throat.

The report in a city paper relative to the establishment of a German Bank in New Albany is a hoax.

The man who robbed R. M. Moore in New Orleans, has been committed to await examination until the Fanny Bullitt returns from her trip to this place.

John Strawn, a hundred years old, and fifty years a resident of this State, died in Campbell county on the 22d inst.

The following were among the patents granted last week:

Samuel Lillie, Jr., of Fort Wayne, Ind.—For improved brick press.

Reuben Wm. Osborn, of Louisville, Ky.—For improvement in machines for pressing bonnets and bonnet frames. Patented August 19, 1856.

THE NICARAGUA NEWS BY THE TEXAS.—The New Orleans Picayune, of last Wednesday, has the following details of news from Nicaragua, received by the steamship Texas:

Col. Lockridge had been waiting for reinforcements and guns, which he had received; and on the 6th he attacked the enemy on the San Juan river, at the point at the mouth of the river, after a sharp engagement with 300 of the enemy, mostly Costa Ricans, he succeeded in routing them and taking possession of the point. The enemy fled in all directions. Some jumped into the river, and others fled to the woods. Loss of the enemy about 100 killed and wounded; that of the Nicaraguan forces four killed and one wounded, including Col. Rudler and Major Ellis, who were slightly wounded.

The point thus gained is the most important one at the mouth of the San Juan river, situated close to the others. The enemy still occupied the other side, while Col. Lockridge was deterred from attacking it for want of the means of crossing the river; the machinery of the small steamer having given out. She was taken to Punta Arenas, repaired, and again sent up the river, to assist the troops in taking the opposite point. This is an important point, as the enemy have concentrated their river forces here, and this once taken, the others will be easily acquired.

The Costa Ricans, at this point, would be in a decidedly bad fix, in case of defeat, as retreat would be difficult, and if at all, through almost impenetrable woods. From the superior position of the Nicaraguan forces, it was expected that at the next attack they would completely annihilate the enemy. Col. Lockridge was quite sanguine in the opinion that he would have entire possession of the river in one week. His whole force was about 480 men.

The news from Gen. Walker is to the 3d inst. That by the Orizaba was important. The enemy had again appeared near Rivas, at a place called Obragi, under Gen. Canas. Gen. Walker ordered two companies, one of rifles and one of rangers, to march against them. After twenty-four hours skirmishing, the enemy retreated, Walker's forces withdrawing to Rivas. The loss of the enemy was about 100, that of the Nicaraguans 5, including Capt. Phinney.

On the 28th ult., Gen. Henningsen, with a force of 400 men, marched against 1,500 of the enemy, concentrated at St. George, and succeeded in driving them from their position with great slaughter, when he received orders to return to Rivas. The loss of the enemy was about 200 killed and 400 wounded; that of the Nicaraguans 16 killed and 33 wounded, including among the latter Col. Jaques (of New Orleans), Maj. Dusenberry, and Lieut. Steel.

Walker's whole force is 1,300 men, of whom 1100 were fit for duty. His troops are in better health than they have been at any time during the war, and are in excellent spirits; and do not doubt their ability to conquer any force that can be brought against them. He has ammunition and provisions for three months.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE INDIA.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24. There was an increased activity in the money market owing to a temporary demand for money to pay for gold exported to France.

Considerable gold had arrived from Australia. Paris, Monday.—The funds closed at 68 francs 10 centimes. Business throughout France was dull.

There is a general feeling of uneasiness among cotton manufacturers of Prussia and Switzerland. The Paris press states that unexpected difficulties have arisen between Prussia and Switzerland respecting the affair of Neufchatel.

Austria and Russia.—The Emperor of Austria has decided on granting a general amnesty to all political offenders. It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia will do the same to all the exiled Poles.

The relations between Austria and Russia, and Austria and France are unpromising.

Turkey is about to take formal possession of the Delta of the Danube.

Austria has officially notified the Porte that the evacuation of the principalities will be completed by the 24th of March.

India and China.—The Indian mail had arrived at Suez.

There is nothing important from the Persian Gulf.

A China letter dated the 16th of December, published in the Paris Monitor says that the damage sustained by foreign merchants was not so great as at first stated. Of the thirteen European quarters at Chy Hau Kong, five were destroyed, and of the eighty foreign factories at Canton twenty-one were burned. As soon as the English ships commenced firing, the floating population of vagabonds at Canton rushed into the Chy Hau Kong and pillaged it and then set fire to the European stores. The incendiaries were soon dispersed by shells from the English ships, when the French seamen extinguished the fires.

Chinese towns suffered terribly as well from the fire from the English ships as from the native soldiers of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hong merchants. Nine were destroyed at the first attack.

The Earl of Clarendon has fully approved all the acts of Admiral Seymour and Commissioner Bowring.

LATEST.—Liverpool, Wednesday Morning.—The standing orders were complied with on the 8th, before Parliament, in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

A dispatch from Marseilles, dated the 10th, states that M. Buhler has been sent by the Persian Government to the seat of war in the Persian Gulf.

The news of the revolt at Maragah is confirmed. The revolters pillaged the town and fifteen English vessels anchored off Bunderabeh.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION. Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Senate.—The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating in reply to Mr. Wilson's resolution, that the lands at Chelsea, Mass., near the Marine Hospital, had not been sold.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to apportion the clerks in the several Departments of the Government among the States and Territories, according to representation.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial from the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, of Mass., asking Congress for aid in establishing along the coast of that State marine telegraph stations; referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Hale moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate passed the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government.

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., was opposed to the bill, because it would bring into the Senate two additional Senators against what he considered, the best interests of the country.

Mr. Douglass hoped the motion would prevail so that they might strike out the amendment restricting the rights of suffrage to citizens of the United States, so that the bill might pass as it came from the House.

Mr. Green remarked that all this discussion seemed to him like a tempest in a tea-pot, as these questions were not necessarily involved, and were only argued in regard to ulterior results.

Mr. Adams contended that the amendment referred to by Mr. Douglass was founded upon sound principles.

Messrs. Bayard and Butler concurred in this opinion. Great danger might result to the prosperity of our institutions if aliens were admitted to exercise the right of voting in the formation of the organic laws of new States.

Mr. Pugh argued that the amendment should be stricken out.

The vote by which the bill passed was reconsidered—35 against 21.

Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the vote by which

the amendment was adopted respecting suffrage to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Briggs earnestly argued in favor of retaining the amendment.

Mr. Brown said the other day the Senate by deliberate vote placed the right of suffrage in the hands of American citizens exclusively, and now by a vote of nearly two to one the passage of the bill had been reconsidered, for the avowed object of reversing the former action. Why was this? This was not a case of necessity, like that of the Kansas bill; then, the Senate yielded its convictions in order to insure the passage of the bill. He hoped the Senate would hesitate before adopting such a course as was now proposed.

Mr. Toombs replied: Our fathers had always allowed aliens to vote in cases of this kind, and he could not see that any evil had resulted from it.

Mr. Crittenden regarded the amendment as involving a great and important principle. When the foundation of a future State was to be laid, American hands should perform the work. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Sherman rising to a personal explanation, said he noticed in the official report of the proceedings of yesterday the words "that's a lie" uttered in a low tone of voice, and attributed to Mr. Wright of Tennessee, as having been uttered in reply to something he (Sherman) had said pending the debate on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Sherman now wished Mr. Wright to say what he chose relative to that remark, and whether he was or not correctly reported.

Mr. Wright replied that he meant by it no disrespect to the House. He believed at the time, and now believed, the remark made by that gentleman untrue.

Mr. Sherman said the remark was made in so low a tone that it was not and could not be heard in his part of the House. Whether this was intentional or not is for the House to judge. Before he was informed of what was said the member had left the hall. From what he could learn he believed it was the language of blackguardism, induced by excitement and contradiction.

The Speaker remarked to the gentleman that he was not in order.

Mr. Sherman supposed it was only necessary to call the attention of the member with whom his relations though not untame had been kindly to the remark which had been read to call forth from him a manly retraction, but in this he found he was mistaken.

Mr. Wright replied that he could not, of course, be expected to bandy epithets with the gentleman from Ohio until he relieved himself from imputations already resting on him. That was all he had to say.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial bill passed, the House concurring by a majority, in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union striking out the appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenses of the Kansas Legislature.

The House passed the bill to refund the duties paid on goods destroyed by fire in New York and the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made into Barclay's process for preventing abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of the coin of the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

A commercial letter from San Juan, dated Feb. 12th, states that Walker's forces have suffered two important defeats since the arrival of the recruits from New Orleans. Col. Lockridge is reported as having abandoned the expedition up the river. His troops were coming down the river on long rafts.

VINCENNES, Feb. 24.

The river has risen about 7 inches in the last twenty-four hours and is still rising slowly. It is now higher than it has been since the great flood of 1844, great damage being done to the Illinois side. Bridges, roads, and fences have been swept away.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Union of this morning says that the article on Prussia and Switzerland published in that journal should have appeared as a communication. It was not designed to foreshadow the policy of Mr. Buchanan, or to criticize that of President Pierce, but merely to express the independent views of the writer, who is one of the most eminent statesmen of the country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The Academy of Music has been leased by Thalberg and Ullman.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 24.

The following boats have passed here since the last report: Northern, Melrose, Glendale, Gazette, Diamond, Southern, and R. J. Ward passed up. The Hayes, Denny, and Henry Lewis passed down. The river was a stand last night, but is now rising about an inch an hour. Weather cloudy, with a slight rain.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.

River still falling slowly. All the upper streams receding. Weather clear and pleasant.

Business very lively. Plenty of freight and an abundance of tonnage.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24, P. M.

The weather is wet and sultry, with indications of heavy rains. The river is rising, with fifteen feet of water in the channel.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and

n." f16 b& RUEFER & MYERS.

[From our Washington correspondent.]

REPORT
OF THE
CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
